

December, 1954
Vol. XV, No. 12

Bulletin on Current Literature

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
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The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The NATIONAL SOCIETY

for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN and Adults, Inc.

11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.

• SINCE 1921 THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

The NATIONAL SOCIETY



for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS

Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

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ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION

1185. American Hospital Association (18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Hospital safety manual; for use by hospital administrators and department heads, a joint publication of the . . . and the National Safety Council. Chicago, The Assn., c1954. 116 p. illus. \$2.00.

A manual containing the fundamentals of safety control of such hazards as fire, explosion, and occupational disease. Unsafe conditions and working practices are identified and a safety checklist is given as a guide for hospitals making such a list adapted to their own organization and physical plant. A chapter on safety program material and its use, available from the American Hospital Association and the National Safety Council, is included.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT--RESEARCH

1186. Alldredge, Rufus H. (1538 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans 15, La.)

Prosthetics research and the amputation surgeon, by Rufus H. Alldredge and Eugene F. Murphy. Artificial Limbs. Sept., 1954. 1:3:4-46.

Gives a brief history of amputation surgery and the art of prosthetics, discusses wartime problems and new concepts in rehabilitation. The levels of amputation in both lower and upper extremities are discussed in regard to modern prosthetic replacement. Modern techniques and postoperative care, rehabilitation responsibilities and the broadening of medical education programs to include a knowledge of amputee rehabilitation are considered. The article is extensively illustrated and includes a bibliography of 100 items.

1187. Contini, Renato (Coll. of Engineering, N. Y. Univ., New York, N. Y.)

Prosthetics research and the engineering profession. Artificial Limbs. Sept., 1954. 1:3:47-76.

The contributions of engineers and the role of engineering in all stages of prosthetics design and application have been well established. Evaluation of improved prostheses requires appropriate instrumentation and recording devices which the engineer is, by training, equipped to design. Some of the devices used in prosthetics research are described. Illustrations and bibliography are included.

AMPUTATION--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1188. Burnham, Preston J. (Coll. of Med., Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah)

Amputation of the lower extremity. Ciba Clinical Symposia. Sept. - Oct., 1954. 6:5:143-158.

An article, with colored illustrations, discussing the choice of amputation level, surgical techniques for various types of amputation, advantages of certain amputation sites for later use of prostheses, postoperative care and complications.

See also 1289.

AMPUTATION--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1189. Welch, Mary Berteling (Brooke Army Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas)

Training of upper extremity amputees. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:193-197.

AMPUTATION--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (continued)

An article describing the checkout test of prostheses used at Brooke Army Hospital and illustrating the steps in control training of above-the-elbow prostheses. Brief mention is made of the cineplasty type of amputee, physical requirements to be met before fitting the prosthesis, and its value in below-the-elbow amputations.

APHASIA--BIBLIOGRAPHY

1190. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Selected references on aphasia, compiled by the Library, October, 1954. Chicago, The Soc., 1954. 7 p. Mimeo.

A listing of 75 articles and books concerned with aphasia which have previously been indexed and annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature. The bibliography was compiled especially for use at the Occupational Therapy Seminar of the 1954 annual convention of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

1191. Housing Research Council of Southern California (204 S. Robles Avenue, Pasadena 5, Calif.)

The architect looks at housing the aged. Pasadena, The Council, 1953. 16 p. illus. 50¢.

A preliminary report on principles and standards for housing the aged, it includes housing the well-aged in institutions and a section covering considerations peculiar to the nursing home. Illustrations are of plans for layout of the site, room plans, areas for special activities, service facilities, and infirmary facilities.

ART

1192. McDermott, William H. (Hamilton Ave. School, Greenwich, Conn.)

Art therapy for the severely handicapped. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:231-234.

Four forms of art therapy and their value to the mentally retarded are discussed briefly, presenting some of the problems to be met. While art therapy differs from other therapies only in media, it offers very definite advantages in work with the retarded.

In this same issue: "The Validity of Projective Interpretations of Art Products of Mentally Retarded Individuals," by John A. Popplestone, p. 263-265.

ARTHRITIS

See 1218; 1226.

ARTHRITIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

1193. Lowman, Edward W. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

The chronic rheumatoid arthritic; psychosocial factors in rehabilitation, by Edward W. Lowman (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Oct., 1954. 35:10:643-647.

ARTHRITIS--MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

Psychosocial data on the personality of the chronic patient with rheumatoid arthritis have been divided into three sections on: life history, psychological characteristics (test results indicating functional intelligence, ego strength, sexual identification, etc.), and characteristics of the rehabilitative process (patient's goal, participation in treatment, adjustment to hospital, etc.). Results of the study are preliminary as the research project is just ending the second of its five year course. Characteristics of the average successful rehabilitee are indicated.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

See 1284; 1290.

BLIND

1194. Carroll, Thomas J. (49 Franklin St., Boston 10, Mass.)

Developing public understanding about the blind. New Outlook for the Blind. Oct., 1954. 48:8:259-266.

In same issue: Wolman, Marianne J. Interpreting the needs of the "special child" to the parents and children of the "normal" group. pp. 267-269.

The author, Director of the Catholic Guild for the Blind, Boston, editor of the newspaper Listen, and an instructor on the staff of St. Paul's Rehabilitation Center, Newton, Mass., contrasts the belief that blindness is a handicap to which there can be no real adjustment in the sense of participation in the sighted world with the more constructive idea that the blind be given the opportunity to become contributing members of the community. Public understanding of the problem can come only through a well-oriented staff, volunteers, the clients themselves, and their families.

The second article describes ways of explaining the needs of the "special" child to parents and children of the "normal" group, and tells how attitudes of the teacher and the parents of the normal child affect the normal child's acceptance of children with handicaps.

See also 1232.

BONES--GROWTH

1195. Colonna, Paul C. (3400 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

Factors producing abnormal epiphysial growth. Pa. Med. J. Oct., 1954. 57:10:995-997.

A discussion of the behavior of epiphyses to abnormal conditions caused by infection, debilitating diseases, trauma, rickets, tumors and congenital abnormalities. Some of the deformities arising from epiphysial growth disturbances may be corrected satisfactorily by surgery. Radiation therapy is not recommended.

BRACES

1196. Svensson, Viola W. (N. Y. State Rehabilitation Hosp., West Haverstraw, N. Y.)

A prosthetic grasping mechanism to increase use of a polio paralyzed hand, by Viola W. Svensson and Miriam C. Brennan. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:200-201.

BRACES (continued)

A brief description of two prosthetic grasping mechanisms made for flail hands with unimpaired sensation. Both were equipped with wrist supports to aid in better wrist extension and give better control of the forearm. The fundamental idea for the "helping hand" was derived from the Robin Aids Handy Hand; its purpose was to produce an aid enabling these patients to accomplish some light, bilateral activities.

See also 1279.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1197. Haines, Miriam Stearns (166 Morse Pl., Englewood, N. J.)

Test performance of preschool children with and without organic brain pathology. J. Consulting Psych. Oct., 1954. 18:5:371-374.

Report of a study to investigate the ability to selected subtests of the Merrill-Palmer scale to differentiate between brain-injured and non-brain-injured children, three to seven years of age. Although a few scattered "t" tests showed statistical significance, no test pattern emerged for validly differentiating the brain-injured child. These tests, then, are not useful for the differential diagnosis of the brain-injured child from the behavior-problem or foster-home child.

1198. Paak, Elizabeth B. (Columbus State School, Columbus, Ohio)

Measures of ability in a pre-academic group of brain-injured children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:220-225.

Describes four inventory lists for charting the abilities of brain-injured children with no previous school achievement, their achievement on classroom materials, their social awareness, and their academic skills. The checklist of academic skills is presented for teachers having children further advanced in school work than the group described by the writer.

1199. Ross, Alan O. (Brooke Army Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.)

Tactual perception of form by the brain-injured. J. Abnormal and Soc. Psych. Oct., 1954. 49:4(Part I):566-572.

Describes the method and procedure of a tactual test of perception with raised outlines of forms designed to be used with brain-injured patients. Results of using the test to discriminate the performance of 24 brain-injured patients from a like number of normal adults are discussed. Patients with brain injury were shown to require a greater degree of completeness of form outline than normals in order to recognize the form tactually, and experienced more difficulty in differentiating between two simultaneously presented forms. The author suggests the test be refined and standardized to make it useful for differential diagnosis of brain injury.

CEREBRAL PALSY

1200. Hopkins, Thomas W.

Evaluation and education of the cerebral palsied child; New Jersey study, by Thomas W. Hopkins, Harry V. Bice, and Kathryn C. Colton; with a foreword by Winthrop Morgan Phelps. Washington, D. C., Internatl. Council for Exceptional Children, c1954. 114 p. tabs., graphs.

CEREBRAL PALSY (continued)

A summary of the medical and psychological findings as well as educational procedures developed in New Jersey during the period from 1936 to 1951. Medical diagnosis and psychological evaluation derived from the data are authoritative. The authors have compared physical and psychological factors exhibited by the four main types of cerebral palsy, indicating similarities and differences which appear when an unselected group is compared with a highly selected one. Equal emphasis is given to some practical applications of teaching and counseling methods to the problems of cerebral palsy as used in the A. Harry Moore School and to the integration of professional services for these children.

Available from the International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., at \$1.60 a copy.

1201. Pollock, George A. (14 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3, Scotland)

Some aspects of cerebral palsy. Edinburgh Med. J. Apr., 1954. 61: 4:111-121. Reprint.

A general discussion of the incidence, classification, etiology, diagnosis, pathology, and treatment of cerebral palsy. The author gives observations on 30 athetoid children over a year's time. Some statistics on cerebral palsy in Scotland are included.

See also 1212; 1230; 1251.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EUROPE

1202. Proceedings of the First Scandinavian Conference on Cerebral Palsy,

August 28-29, 1953; summary. Copenhagen, Denmark, Eiler Eilertsen (1954?). 7 p. Reprint.

Lists speakers from the fields of medicine, physical, occupational and speech therapy, social work, psychology, and education who participated in the Conference and gives very brief summaries of their talks.

"The complete proceedings in Scandinavian languages (120 pages) can be ordered by applying to Foreningen For Spastisk Lammede Børn, 11 Frederiksberggade, Copenhagen K, Denmark."

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

See 1285.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

See 1281.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1203. Fay, Temple (7304 Elbow Lane, Philadelphia 19, Pa.)

Basic considerations regarding neuromuscular and reflex therapy.

Spastics Quarterly. Sept., 1954. 3:3:5-8.

A summary of the practical aid available through use of certain valuable neuromuscular reflex mechanisms to increase activity and better function in the spastic forms of paralysis and to train the dystonic and the athetoid. The sequence of patterns of movement are explained, with stress on their use as a guide to therapy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

1204. Melnick, Arnold (7247 Charles St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Psychological aspects of the cerebral palsied child. J. Am. Osteopathic Assn. June, 1954. 53:10:592-594. Reprint.

Reviews intellectual evaluation, psychologic needs of the crippled child, psychologic variations in cerebral palsy, the family of the cerebral palsied child, and life adjustment. This paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American College of Osteopathic Pediatricians, held in Chicago, July, 1953.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS

1205. Mecham, Merlin J.

A habilitation program for the adolescent and adult with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Oct., 1954. 15:10:11-12, 14.

A report of the development of a systematic program for adolescents and adults with cerebral palsy, initiated by the United Cerebral Palsy Center of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio. Results of one year's service show that a properly planned and coordinated adult habilitation program can improve patient attitudes and motivation. Suggestions for program planning and criteria for setting up similar programs are given.

1206. Robinault, Isabel Pick (630 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Developmental patterns and needs of the child with cerebral palsy, age 6-12. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Oct., 1954. 15:10:4-7.

A review of the basic facts of the developmental needs of cerebral palsied children, the importance of re-evaluating what is being done for them in existing facilities, and the necessity for a complete evaluation of each child before setting up an educational program that is realistic. The various categories for placement of cerebral palsied children are discussed and their use defined. Parents will find in this discussion many helpful suggestions for deciding on the proper treatment and education of their handicapped children.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS--WASHINGTON

1207. Smith, Elizabeth M. (Children's Orthopedic Hosp., 4800 Sand Point Way, Seattle, Wash.)

Everybody got into the act! Nursing Outlook. Oct., 1954. 2:10:526-528.

How Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle, effected "moving day" from old plant to the new, who helped, and details of the planning and moving operation.

CHRONIC DISEASE--NURSING CARE

1208. The problems of extended illness and old age. Am. J. Nursing. Oct., 1954. 54:10:1220-1225.

Contents: 1. The role of the public health nurse, Ollie A. Randall. - 2. The nurse in a voluntary agency, Helen E. Hestad. - 3. The school nurse, Lucille Whitesides Larson. - 4. The nurse in an official agency, Patricia Walsh.

"Miss Randall's article is based on her paper entitled 'The Role of the Public Health Nurse in Helping Families Meet Problems of Extended Illness and Old Age' which was presented during the 1954 AMA convention in Chicago. The other three papers are excerpted from the authors' discussions which were presented at the same meeting."

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

1209. Lorenze, Edward J. (Burke Foundation, Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, New York)

The role of the physiatrist in a convalescent hospital. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Oct., 1954. 35:10:652-656.

"An analysis of the function of an adult general convalescent hospital, as well as some of the methods by which this function can be performed, has been presented as a result of . . . experience at the Burke Foundation"--Summary. Ways in which the physiatrist can contribute to the development of convalescent facilities are discussed.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

1210. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Diversions for the sick. Boston, The Company, 1954. 30 p.

A revised booklet intended for the mother or nurse in the home, suggesting a variety of activities for use in keeping the patient amused and busy while abed. Suggestions are also given for arrangement of the sick room and care of the patient; a generalized plan for the addition of activities according to the rate of improvement, strength and interest is included.

Available from Health Education Service, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston 17, Mass.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

1211. Rankin, Carl E. (N. C. School for the Deaf, Morganton, N. C.)

The parent and the deaf child. N. Carolina Med. J. Sept., 1954. 15:9:445-447.

A discussion of negative attitudes encountered in parents of deaf children, how they can recognize and meet the needs of these children through acceptance of the handicap and the child himself, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the problems to be faced. In a discussion of the paper by Dr. G. M. Billings, suggestions are made for the solution of many of the deaf child's problems through pre-school training in schools for the deaf.

DENTAL SERVICE

1212. Album, Manuel M. (1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Your dentist can do much toward putting your child on road to recovery. Crippled Child. Oct., 1954. 32:3:13-15, 24.

Dr. Album discusses, for parents' information, some of the dental conditions associated with cerebral palsy and tells what can be done to correct them. Neglecting the teeth of the cerebral palsied child can seriously damage the health and cause the formation of bad habits such as thumb and lip sucking and mouth breathing. Correction of faulty dentition can bring improvement in speech also.

DRAMATICS

1213. Horton, Louise C.

Play acting can help your child. Crippled Child. Oct., 1954. 32:3:10-12.

Play-acting or creative dramatics can help the handicapped child to develop the body, stimulate the mind, develop control, release emotion, and develop self-expression. It fits well into almost any occupational, physical or speech therapy program.

DRIVERS

1214. Thompson, John W. (Motor Vehicle Dept., State of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Physical requirements of a driver. Health, Quart. Bul. Wis. State Board of Health. Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1954. 12:9:26-29.

Outlines the physical requirements which a good driver must possess and discusses the effect of physical handicap on driving ability. The author believes that persons with physical disability which may be compensated through corrective devices or vehicle equipment and who recognize their own limitations and drive accordingly are less of a traffic problem than the "normal" person with careless driving habits.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

1215. Shafer, William A.

Electro-encephalography. Pa. Med. J. Oct., 1954. 57:10:977-982. Reprint.

A discussion of the electroencephalograph, how it is used, the interpretation of its recordings, and its value as a diagnostic aid.

FACIAL PARALYSIS

1216. Campbell, E. D. R. (Hosp. for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond St., London, Eng.)

The assessment and treatment of facial palsy. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Oct., 1954. 17:10:215-219.

"The various causes of facial paralysis, their investigation and the rationale of treatment have been discussed. A standardized form of electrical tests is suggested in the hope that, by study of a large series of cases, a way of forecasting impending nerve degeneration may be discovered."
--Summary.

GIFTED CHILDREN

1217. Wilson, Frank T. (Hunter College of the City of New York, New York 21, N. Y.)

Educators' opinions about acceleration of gifted students. School and Society. Oct. 16, 1954. 80:2044:120-122.

Reports data gathered in a study of opinions of administrators in the United States and its possessions on the advancement of gifted children at a more rapid rate than that of average or dull children. It was found that college and public school personnel differed in their thinking on the subject but many agreed with Professor Lewis M. Terman, that a year-and-a-half acceleration in admission to college was desirable for most students scoring 135 I. Q. or above.

GOUT

1218. Talbott, John H. (100 High St., Buffalo 3, N. Y.)

Gout and gouty arthritis. Nursing Outlook. Oct., 1954. 2:10:540-543.

Discusses incidence and gives a clinical description of the disease, describing treatment in the acute attack and care in the intercritical periods between acute attacks. Prognosis for patients with gout has been altered considerably during the past two decades; by following the prescribed treatment and with the daily use of Benemid, incapacity should be minimal and progression of the disease halted.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

1219. Barnett, Harry E. (116 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.)

A simple hand grasp projector, by Harry E. Barnett and Meyer A. Perlstein. Am. J. Phys. Med. Oct., 1954. 33:5:313-314.

Describes the construction and uses of a simple and inexpensive apparatus which enables the handicapped person to reach, grasp, and manipulate various shaped objects beyond the reach of hand function. It has been found useful to both children and adults with limited lower extremity function, confined to bed or wheelchair. It requires relatively good voluntary control and muscle strength in the thumb, index and middle fingers and may not be useful in severe cases of arthritis or neuromuscular diseases.

1220. Covalt, Donald A. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Practical mechanical devices for use by disabled persons. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 23, 1954. 156:8:758-759.

A discussion of some of the mechanical devices which have proved helpful in rendering disabled persons self-sufficient, the choice of materials, and the considerations in choosing the proper device to meet the individual's needs.

HANDICRAFTS

See 1286.

HARD OF HEARING

See 1235.

HARD OF HEARING--EQUIPMENT

1221. Hardy, William G. (Hearing and Speech Center, Johns Hopkins Med. Institutions, Baltimore, Md.)

Hearing aids for deaf children. Volta Rev. Oct., 1954. 56:8:355-358.

Stresses the great need for the use of amplification in training deaf children. Dr. Hardy believes that deaf children should be provided with hearing aids as early as possible to take advantage of what residual hearing they may still possess. He discusses arguments in favor of the use of hearing aids in the educational program.

HEART DISEASE

1222. New Jersey. State Department of Health

Proceedings: A social workers' institute on heart disease, Newark, New Jersey, October 7, 14, and 21, 1953. Public Health News, N. J. State Dept. of Health. Oct., 1954. 35:10.

Entire issue devoted to the proceedings.

Contents: Setting our sights, Marian R. Stanford. -Public health looks at heart disease, J. Allen Yager. -Rheumatic fever, childhood's greatest enemy; the medical aspects, Edward E. Fischel. -The emotional aspects, Mary E. Mercer. -The social aspects; casework as a motivating force in rehabilitation, Elinor H. Steel. -Community services as part of the rehabilitation plan: The convalescent home, Jean Phimister. -The school, Anne S. Hoppock. -The recreation agency, Jessie E. Peeke. -Cardial surgery in children and adults, Anthony Crecca. -Heart disease in the adult:

HEART DISEASE (continued)

Physical and emotional aspects, real and unreal, Edward Weiss. -Social aspects from disability to rehabilitation, Eleonor Morris. -Re-integration into the labor market; a panel discussion. -The use of sheltered employment, Morris Grummer. -Public health nursing services, Pearl Miles. -Elements of a basic community health and welfare program: What does it include?, Dorothy F. Schober. -How is it achieved?, Peter G. Meek. -Workshop reports.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

1223. Western Industrial Medical Association

Industry and the cardiac problem; a symposium at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the . . . Los Angeles, May 8, 1954; Moderator, John S. Stephens, M. D. Industrial Med. and Surgery. Oct., 1954. 23:10:448-456.

Contents: Etiology of coronary heart disease, Carlyle F. Stout. - Employment problems of the cardiac, Howard J. Scott. -Possible solution of the cardiac, epileptic and degenerative disease problem in industry, Douglass A. Campbell.

HEART DISEASE--PROGRAMS

1224. U. S. Public Health Service

State heart disease control programs; selected information included in the State Public Health Plans submitted by State Health Departments for fiscal years 1954 and 1955. Washington, D. C., Gov't Print. Off., 1954. 33 p. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 406).

Contains abstracts of 37 states' public health programs, usually covering planning on a two year basis beginning with 1954, as they regarded heart disease control and prevention. Health needs and administrative problems were discussed, and a list of the responsible administrative unit, in each state with a description of personnel is given.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 30¢ a copy.

HEMIPLEGIA--BIBLIOGRAPHY

1225. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Selected references on hemiplegia, compiled by the Library, October, 1954. Chicago, The Soc., 1954. 7 p. Mimeo.

Lists 69 selected references which have previously been indexed and annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature. References cover the general subject of hemiplegia, its diagnosis, equipment useful in rehabilitating the hemiplegic, medical treatment and nursing care, mental hygiene in hemiplegia, occupational and physical therapy, and articles on typing, writing and walking.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

HEMIPLEGIA--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1226. Fuchs, Ernest M. (Farm Colony Hosp., Staten Island 14, N. Y.)

Activities for the upper extremity hemiplegia, by Ernest M. Fuchs and Renate L. Fuchs. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:207, 220.

HEMIPLEGIA--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (continued)

A description of three activities using a laundry mangle, can opener, and a Victrola to replace the shoulder wheel as a form of exercise. Geriatric patients at the New York City Farm Colony who participated in these activities are hemiplegics of long standing, receiving the benefit of all phases of occupational therapy in their rehabilitation. Many other kitchen appliances with crank levers could be utilized in the same manner.

A second article by the same authors, "Candle Craft for Osteo-Arthritis of the Hand," describes briefly a craft which combines the palliative treatment of paraffin baths for arthritic hands with a creative activity.

HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION

See 1185; 1287.

HYDROTHERAPY

1227. Campbell, James P.

Pool therapy. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Oct., 1954. 17:10:224-227.

Gives a brief historical sketch of pool therapy, describes its general effects, the use of heat, massage, and exercise, and the psychological benefits of this form of therapy.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN--ADMINISTRATION

1228. International Council for Exceptional Children (1201 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Bylaws . . . adopted at delegate assembly in Cincinnati, April 28, 1954; Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, Ray Graham, Chairman. Exceptional Children. Oct., 1954. 21:1:22-25.

Presents bylaws to the constitution of the International Council which were adopted officially at the 1954 convention in Cincinnati. They cover aspects of organization, membership dues, federations and state chapters, duties of officers, committees, governing board and executive committee, meetings, trust fund, and parliamentary rules.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF CRIPPLES

1229. International Society for the Welfare of Cripples (127 E. 52nd St., New York 22, N. Y.)

Facts about the . . . and its affiliated national organizations, prepared for the Sixth World Congress, The Hague, Netherlands, September 13-17, 1954. New York, The Soc., 1954. n.p. Planographed.

Outlines the organization and program activities of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples and gives pertinent information on its affiliated national organizations, their aims and programs. Assembly members and national secretaries of the various organizations are listed.

LIBRARY SERVICE

1230. Berger, Clyde C. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.)

Building a library collection on cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Oct., 1954. 15:10:7-9.

Suggestions given in this article will be found helpful in the creation of special libraries within various organizations working in the field of cerebral palsy. Details of choosing the subject material to be included, of

LIBRARY SERVICE (continued)

classification of material, of financing the gathering and handling of the library collection, and services it can render are discussed briefly. A classification schedule and a list of subject headings used at the Institute of Logopedics are given.

1231. (Graham, Earl C.) (11 S. LaSalle St. , Chicago 3, Ill.)

An open letter on organizing a parents' group library. Crippled Child. Oct., 1954. 32:3:25.

Helpful suggestions for the organization and administration of a library of information about the crippled are made by the Librarian of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. In many instances such a library, organized by an Easter Seal Society, will be the only source of this type of information in the community.

Available in reprint form from the Library.

1232. Johns, Helen (Univ. of Washington Library, Seattle, Wash.)

Readers without sight. Library J. Oct. 1, 1954. 79:17:1715-1718.

Some interesting facts on the cost of Braille and Talking Books, blind readers' preferences and range of reading interest, some unmet needs for certain types of books and services, and proposed plans for better library service to the blind.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

See 1192; 1252.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--GREAT BRITAIN

1233. Tizard, J. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, SE 5, Eng.)

Institutional defectives. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:158-165.

A report of a survey of a 5% sample of 12,000 institutionalized patients in London, Surrey, and Kent and the sociological aspect of their care and training for resettlement in the community. Statistical data are given on classification, conduct, and employability. Experiments with imbecile patients suggest further psychological research in the behavior of custodial patients would be of theoretical interest and social value.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--JAPAN

1234. Kaku, Kanae (Harry L. Watkins, Polk State School, Polk, Pa.)

A picture of mental defectives in Japan, by Kanae Kaku and Harry L. Watkins. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:166-172.

A discussion of the cultural differences in the treatment, training, and care of the mentally retarded in Japan, the personnel and population of institutions for their care, health problems, parental attitudes, and special education.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

1235. Foale, Martha

The hearing of mental defectives, by Martha Foale and James W. Paterson. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:254-258.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS (continued)

A report of a survey of 100 patients at Lennox Castle Institution for Mental Defectives, Scotland, to test their hearing for high-frequency deafness. Patients were feeble-minded maladjusted boys, ranging in age from 10 to 19 years. It is stressed that impaired hearing may be a contributory factor in low scoring in intelligence tests and an audiometric examination should be a part of the routine testing of all patients admitted to institutions for the mentally defective.

1236. Hilliard, L. T. (Fountain Hospital, Tooting, London, Eng.)

Diagnostic problems in the feeble-minded, by L. T. Hilliard and Lydia Mundy. Lancet. Sept. 25, 1954. 267:6839:644-646.

A report of a pilot study of 10 adult female patients admitted to a Home for the Feeble-Minded and a later sampling of 132 women certified as feeble-minded. It was found that 71 of the latter group had I. Q. levels over 80 and thus were not actually intellectually defective. Factors of educational backwardness, poor home environment, institutionalization, illegitimacy, or moral deficiency often cause a diagnosis of mental deficiency. Many could be successfully rehabilitated, leaving vacancies in institutions for true mental defectives who require such care.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

1237. O'Connor, N. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, SE 5, Eng.)

Defectives working in the community. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:173-180.

Discusses briefly some of the surveys made in the United States, Sweden, and England relative to the ability of the defective and subnormal male to adjust to work in the community. Findings of a survey by the author revealed that the feeble-minded are capable of a degree of social competence and independence permitting their integration into the community. Problems of training, housing, and social aspects are pointed out but the value of their rehabilitation to the community is stressed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INSTITUTIONS

1238. Crowell, David H. (Psychological Clinic, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, Hawaii)

Commitment procedures for the mentally deficient, by David H. Crowell and Colin J. Herrick. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:259-262.

Presents data collected in a survey of commitment procedures for the mentally deficient in the United States and Hawaii. Although the mentally deficient were at one time admitted to institutions under the same legal provisions as the mentally ill, most states now have made special statutes governing their commitment. Current trends, similarities and differences in the various states' laws are discussed briefly with their implications for the psychologist and his role in the commitment procedure.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

1239. Giliberty, Frank R. (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

Beginnings of a home training program, by Frank R. Giliberty and E. Louise H. Porter. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:149-151.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

Steps necessary in formulating a home training program for mentally retarded children are outlined for parents interested in managing their children in the home environment. Duties of board members for the program and of the teacher-counselor who will administer services are discussed briefly.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PERSONNEL

1240. Tarumianz, M. A. (Delaware State Hosp., Farnhurst, Del.)

The desirability and value of certification of administrators of mental hospitals and schools and centers for defectives. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:152-157.

The writer advocates that all schools and centers for the mentally defective be under the administration of a well-qualified psychiatrist-administrator. Certification requirements, as drawn up by a committee of the American Psychiatric Association, are outlined and discussed and cover educational qualifications, mental hospital administrative experience, and type of examination given for certification.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1241. Berger, Andrew (Vineland Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Inhibition of the eyelid reflex in three etiologic groups of mentally retarded boys as compared with normals. Training School Bul. Oct., 1954. 51:6:146-152.

Presents data and results of a study attempting to differentiate between individuals whose mental retardation was thought to be due to organic damage of the central nervous system, those who seemed to have inherited retardation, those apparently retarded on the basis of psychogenic factors, and a group of normal children. It was assumed that a well integrated and undamaged central nervous system is necessary to inhibit the eye blink reflex and that those with organic damage would have the greatest difficulty in inhibiting the reflex. None of the differences between retarded groups attained statistical significance except for a comparison of the organic and familial groups in partial inhibition.

1242. McMurray, J. G. (Box 1251, Ontario Hosp. School, Orillia, Ontario, Canada)

Rigidity in conceptual thinking in exogenous and endogenous mentally retarded children. J. Consulting Psych. Oct., 1954. 18:5:366-370.

" . . . The purpose of the present study was to investigate the hypothesis that the relative inability of the brain-injured to reproduce visual designs from copy, in comparison to familial defectives, is due to rigidity in conceptual thinking" Using a modified version of the Wisconsin card-sorting test, it was demonstrated that the brain-injured are significantly more rigid as shown by their greater tendency to persevere on a card-sorting test. Poor drawings of exogenous defectives on such a memory-for-designs test as found at year IX on the Binet are thus due to perseveration and rigidity rather than faulty memory.

See also 1197; 1198; 1199.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE

1243. Shafter, Albert J. (Woodward State Hosp. and School, Woodward, Iowa)

The vocational placement of institutionalized mental defectives in the United States. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:279-307..

A monograph surveying the generic aspects of placement programs for institutionalized mental defectives. An examination is made of institutions having a placement program and the results, personnel consulted prior to placement, methods, procedures of programs, and problems involved. Criteria for selection of patients, conditions of placement, and the problems of supervision are discussed in detail. Recommendations are made for further research on vocational placement and the addition of more social service workers to the placement program.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

1244. Wallin, J. E. Wallace. (311 Highland St., Lyndalia, Wilmington, Del.)

The problem of mental retardates. School Executive. Sept., 1954. pp. 60-61. Reprint.

A discussion of what has been done in various states to provide education or training for children with very limited mentality. Special education laws enacted since 1951 are securing special classes in the public schools for those children ejected from the regular grades and refused admission to special classes for the so-called educables. (See also #1246.)

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW YORK

1245. Rosenweig, Louis (81-35 189th St., Jamaica 3, N. Y.)

Report of a school program for trainable mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:181-205.

A report of an experimental pilot program planned and carried out by the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Inc., in New York, for those children rejected by public schools. Details of admission policies, selection of teachers, housing, transportation, procedures, and achievements of the first year's operation are included. An extensive list of recommendations for improving services is given and a class personnel sheet for use by the teacher in identifying individual needs, charting individual growth, and for aid in planning programs is outlined.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--HISTORY

1246. Wallin, J. E. Wallace (311 Highland St., Lyndalia, Wilmington, Del.)

Education of children of low ability; corrigenda. School and Society. Oct. 16, 1954. 80:2044:119-120.

Some corrections of historical inaccuracies reported in the field of education of the mentally retarded are made by the author who pioneered in work for handicapped children. Dr. Wallin was instrumental in promoting special education legislation and in setting up standards for the training of special education teachers, for admission policies for students needing special classes, and for certification of teachers of the mentally retarded. (See also #1244.)

MENTAL DISEASE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1247. Noce, Robert H. (Modesto State Hosp., Modesto, Calif.)

Reserpine (Serpasil) in the management of the mentally ill and mentally retarded; a preliminary report, by Robert H. Noce, David B. Williams, and Walter Rapaport. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 30, 1954. 156:9:821-824.

MENTAL DISEASE--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

A report on the administration of reserpine (Serpasil) to 74 mentally ill and 15 mentally retarded patients for periods ranging up to seven months. From the authors' experience, they believe that about 80% of psychiatric patients show improvement attributable to the alkaloid. Remissions have been produced in 20 of the mentally ill patients and 3 have been released. Response in four of the mentally retarded patients has been so encouraging that study in that area is being expanded. Even with a high dosage, side effects have been infrequent and minor. Evaluation of the drug in all types of mental disease is urged.

MONGOLISM

1248. Is mongolism a metabolic error? Brit. Med. J. Oct. 2, 1954. 4891:802-803.

Discusses briefly some of the findings of previous studies on the etiology of mongolism and stresses the need for further studies on the biochemistry and endocrinology of the disorders.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1249. Marks, Morton (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Rehabilitation of the patient with multiple sclerosis, by Morton Marks and Joseph Goodgold. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 23, 1954. 156:8:755-757.

Rehabilitation of the patient with multiple sclerosis has distinct limitations; emphasis is placed on the acquisition of ability to perform the activities of daily living within the patient's specific environment. The rehabilitation program has no significant effect on the primary disease process itself but appears to be a factor in reducing the extent and severity of secondary complications and the psychological aspects are of value. Therapeutic techniques and their value to these patients are assessed.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY--MENTAL HYGIENE

1250. Morrow, Robert S. (VA Hosp., 130 W. Kingsbridge Rd., Bronx 38, N. Y.)

The psycho-social factors in muscular dystrophy, by Robert S. Morrow and Jacob Cohen. J. Child Psychiatry. Apr., 1954. 3:1:70-80. Reprint.

A discussion of the findings of a study to determine the nature and extent of psychological and social maladjustment of muscular dystrophy patients and attitudes of their parents. Recommendations are made for overcoming emotional maladjustments of patients and parents. Need for further education with emphasis on special needs of the child with muscular dystrophy, for more active social activities, organized play, and the development of hobbies and an opportunity to get away from the home environment frequently are seen as major problems. A paper read at the Second Medical Conference, May 17-18, 1952, of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America and summarized in its published proceedings.

MUSIC

1251. Weigl, Vally (722 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Music as an adjunctive therapy in the training of children with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Oct., 1954. 15:10:9-10.

MUSIC (continued)

Describes one of the many approaches to music used among children with cerebral palsy at the Cerebral Palsy Unit at Public School 85, New York City. The program has proved effective in promoting relaxation, stimulating activity, strengthening muscles and improving muscle coordination. It provides a means for releasing emotions and aggressive feelings and is useful in group integration.

1252. Wendelin, Andrew (Ft. Wayne State School, Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.)

A survey of musical activities in institutions for the mentally deficient, by Andrew Wendelin and T. L. Engle. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Oct., 1954. 59:2:206-209.

A report giving an over-all picture of musical activities in state schools for the mentally deficient, as well as two nationally prominent private schools. Data cover the extent and conditions of musical education programs, qualifications and training of teachers, testing programs, reports, teaching techniques, social functions of music departments, and work with both instrumental and vocal music.

MUSIC THERAPY

1253. Fields, Beatrice

Music as an adjunct in the treatment of brain-damaged patients. Am. J. Phys. Med. Oct., 1954. 33:5:273-283.

" . . . This paper is a report of the medically oriented use of music with brain-damaged patients, limited to the observable (and quantitatively measurable) results of the use of music in treatment directed toward an increase in motor coordination " Methods of treatment used with 4 patients who had been terminated by other therapies because it was assumed they had received maximum benefit are described. Improvements in coordination among 24 of the 28 patients treated suggest the value of using music as an adjunct in medical treatment in the area of motor coordination.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS--REPORTS--1954

1254. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

Into the light; 1954 annual report of the . . . Chicago, The Society, 1954. 32 p. illus.

A report covering activities of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and its State Society affiliates during the past year.

Single copies free from the Society.

NEUROLOGY

1255. Knowlton, G. Clinton (Dept. of Physiology, Emory Univ. School of Med., Emory University, Georgia)

Physiological background for neuromuscular reeducation and coordination. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Oct., 1954. 35:10:635-638.

Outlines the broad principles which form the foundation for a rational retraining program.

See also 1203.

NUTRITION

See 1287.

ORTHOPEDICS

1256. Trott, Arthur W. (Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass.)

Tendon transplantation: I. Orthopedic treatment, by Arthur W. Trott.
II. Nursing care, by Mary L. Kerr. Am. J. Nursing. Oct., 1954. 54:10:
1210-1214.

Describes briefly various techniques used in the past in transplanting tendons, discusses the choice of tendons and treatment prior to surgery, and some common tendon transplants. Treatment after transplantation consists of re-education of the muscle, physical therapy, and infrequently, electrical stimulation. Part II of this article discusses pre-operative care, requirements of nursing care after operation, purpose and care of the cast, muscle re-education, and preparation for discharge and care at home.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

1257. Doshay, Lewis J. (710 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Problem situations in the treatment of paralysis agitans. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 16, 1954. 156:7:680-684.

Discusses problems related to the symptoms of paralysis agitans, to the personality of the patient, and to intercurrent ailments. Fortunately, these problems appear in only a small fraction of patients with paralysis agitans and can be managed with understanding. Some of the problems discussed are rigidity, posture, tremor, akinesia, speech, weight loss, insomnia, mental states, and the problem of treating other disease processes in conjunction with paralysis agitans.

PARAPLEGIA--DIAGNOSIS

1258. Brown, William (VA Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.)

Sociopsychologic factors in hysterical paraplegia, by William Brown and Joseph E. Pisetsky. J. Nervous and Mental Disease. Apr., 1954. 119:4:283-298. Reprint.

"Eleven cases of hysterical paraplegia were studied from the sociologic and psychologic viewpoints. The dynamics of these cases were elucidated and factors responsible for chronicity were outlined. The frequent co-existence of severe character disorder rendered prognosis doubtful in many cases. Particularly significant were the refractoriness to psychotherapy and the inability to accept dynamic interpretations. In those cases which did not respond to psychotherapeutic efforts, physical rehabilitation seemed the more effective form of therapy."--Summary.

PARENT EDUCATION

1259. McDonald, Eugene T. (Speech and Hearing Clinic, Pa. State Univ., State College, Pa.)

Understand those feelings. Crippled Child. Oct., 1954. . 32:3:
4-6, 29.

Parental reactions to the handicapped child are an added handicap to the child when they are of the negative sort and result in hostility, over-protectiveness, or rejection. Dr. McDonald suggests a program of education to help parents understand the child and his problems, and urges them to take part in programs which will benefit their children, and to participate in group therapy which will help them to work through their emotional problems.

PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

See also 1231; 1288.

PHYSICAL MEDICINE

1260. Schram, Duane A. (4435 Beacon Ave., Seattle 8, Wash.)

Prescription for mobilization in paralytic conditions. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Oct., 1954. 35:10:648-651.

Stresses the need for a thorough evaluation of neuromuscular residuals before prescribing mobilization procedures, and briefly describes the various methods for mobilization of tightness or contractures. The use of apparatus with or without surgery is the more versatile method of mobilization but can not be utilized without trained personnel. In attaining the desired range of joint mobility, it is important to leave an optimum amount of tightness for stability in severely weak extremities.

1261. Solomon, Walter M. (2020 E. 93rd St., Cleveland 6, Ohio)

Progress in physical medicine and rehabilitation. J. Am. Med. Assn. Oct. 23, 1954. 156:8:753-755.

Developments in physical medicine and rehabilitation include more effective utilization of the different types of therapies, recognition of its importance by the medical profession, its extension to and influence on medical schools, expansion of services in hospitals and rehabilitation centers, and intensified research into its methods. This is the Chairman's address presented before the Section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, 1954.

PLAY THERAPY

1262. Ricciuti, Florence B. (R. D. 3, Carson Rd., Princeton, N. J.)

A study in differential diagnosis using a modified play technique. Training School Bul. Oct., 1954. 51:6:135-145.

A report of an experimental study carried on at the Rutgers University Psychological Clinic to appraise the effectiveness of a modified play technique as a diagnostic as well as therapeutic method when used with children whose deviant behavior may be related to mental retardation and/or emotional instability. Eight children ranging in age from 3 years, 3 months to 7 years, 3 months, were subjects. Results of the study indicated the play type situation afforded an opportunity to release tensions, and gains in self-confidence and independence made the children more receptive to learning type tasks. It may provide one means for separating the truly retarded from the pseudo-retarded and allow for more realistic planning for their training.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1263. Allen, Robert M. (Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.)

Ammons and Wechsler test performances of college and psychiatric subjects, by Robert M. Allen, Thomas E. Thornton, and Charles A. Stenger. J. Clinical Psychology. Oct., 1954. 10:4:378-381. Reprint.

A report on a study of the efficiency of the Ammons Full-Range Picture Vocabulary Test as a means of rapid screening of intellectual level. The study disclosed sufficient evidence to accept the hypothesis that the Test is an adequate screening device, subject to certain considerations.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

The authors support Ammons in cautioning the use of this test for screening the more intelligent subjects. It correlates sufficiently well with the Wechsler tests to warrant its use as a screening device for intellectual level and word usage in the average intelligence range, whether or not the subjects fall within a psychiatrically defined population.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

1264. Rabinovitch, Ralph D. (Neuropsychiatric Institute, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

An evaluation of present trends in psychotherapy with children. J. Psychiatric Social Work. Oct., 1954. 24:1:11-19.

Psychotherapy at present recognizes the need for a careful diagnosis both on biological and psychodynamic levels before treatment can be instituted. Mental retardation is recognized as a symptom and not a diagnostic entity in itself. Brain-injured children present many problems calling for interpretation to parents and teachers and special opportunities for education. The schizophrenic child and those with psychopathic personalities, children with specific educational problems, all call for various types of service. Caution is necessary in interpreting psychodynamics, in avoiding overgeneralizations and adult projection, the author believes. Theories are undergoing change due to direct observation in vital areas, and the need to integrate findings of social science both in the theory and practice of psychotherapy is recognized.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1265. Morrow, Bland (204 State Office Bldg., Nashville 3, Tenn.)

The bottom of the barrel. Tenn. Public Welfare Record. Oct., 1954. 17:5:83-85.

In same issue: Aid to the disabled; the first year. An editorial.

A commentary on the "bottom of the barrel" approach to aid for the disabled in Tennessee's program of public assistance. Several case histories from the fields of the Department of Public Welfare illustrate the fact that many of the applicants refused assistance are as desperately in need as those who have been declared eligible for aid.

The editorial in this same issue gives some statistics on the number of applications for aid, maximum size of grants, and reasons for denial of grants. It concludes with a comment on the inadequacy of appropriations to meet this need.

PUBLIC WELFARE--ADMINISTRATION

1266. Austin, Kittye Clyde (State Dept. of Public Welfare, 421 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala.)

Citizen boards and advisory committees in public welfare administration. Public Welfare. Oct., 1954. 12:4:125-127, 142.

In this adaptation of a paper presented at the 1953 American Public Welfare Association's Southeast Regional Conference, the writer points out many ways in which citizen boards in public welfare administration can become more effective in interpreting community needs, in influencing appropriations, in giving continuity to the program, and in enlisting the aid of various interests in the community in support of the agency's needs and work.

PUBLIC WELFARE--SURVEYS--TEXAS

1267. Texas Research League (213 W. 14th St., Austin, Tex.)

For those committed to our care; Report no. 1 in a survey of the Board for Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools. Austin, The League (1954). 124 p.

A summarization of the principal findings and conclusions of the League in a survey of the Board's activities and services in twenty-three state institutions for the mentally retarded, the aged, the tuberculous, epileptic, blind, deaf, cerebral palsied, the orphan, and one Indian reservation. Recommendations are made for improving programs, enacting new or amending old legislation, for improving the organizational structure of the Board, for solving problems of personnel, and better management of services in each unit.

READING

1268. Rychener, Ralph O. (130 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.)

Ophthalmic aspects of reading disabilities. Sight-Saving Rev. Fall, 1954. 24:3:150-153.

An ophthalmologist suggests a coordinated plan of instruction for children with reading disabilities such as alexia (word blindness) or the tendencies to mirror reading and mirror writing. Teachers and parents, working together, encouraging the child and avoiding embarrassing situations for the child, can build up better reading habits. The duty of the ophthalmologist is to diagnose the difficulty and advise parents on the best course to follow.

REHABILITATION

1269. Yahraes, Herbert

Gains for handicapped children, by Herbert Yahraes in cooperation with the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City. New York, Public Affairs Committee, c1954. 28 p. illus. (Public Affairs pamphlet no. 212)

A booklet describing the effects of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, rheumatic fever, and congenital malformations, what is being done in the matter of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and what remains to be done. Some data on incidence are given, and a brief discussion of the psychological problems of the handicapped is included.

Available from Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

REHABILITATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

1270. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

A selected list of periodicals that publish articles concerning the handicapped, compiled and distributed by the Library. Rev. October, 1954. Chicago, The Soc., 1954. 8 p. Mimeo.

This revised listing of periodicals includes those dealing with rehabilitation of the handicapped and related fields. Entries give information on the publishing source, address, price, and number of issues yearly. Periodicals range from those publishing articles of professional interest to those intended for lay readers and the handicapped themselves.

Single copies free from the Library, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--OHIO

1271. Worden, Ralph E. (Rehabilitation Center, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio)

The use of university facilities in a broad rehabilitation program for the disabled, by Ralph E. Worden and Kenneth W. Hamilton. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Oct., 1954. 35:10:621-626.

Tells of the various services available at the rehabilitation center located on the campus at Ohio State University, its advantages both to the public and to the various departments of the University which cooperate in providing the different types of services necessary to total rehabilitation. The center is a valuable source of inservice training to members of the various professions engaged in rehabilitation work and provides opportunity for research in the theory and practice of rehabilitation.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--DIAGNOSIS

1272. Davis, Lindon L. (24 Hillside Ave., Williston Park, L. I., N. Y.)

Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in children as seen in clinic practice; I. Clinic diagnostic technique, by Lindon L. Davis and Marjorie H. Greene. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Oct., 1954. 88:4:427-438.

"Analysis was made of 306 school children with questionable symptoms of cardiac disease seen in a diagnostic cardiac clinic. The changing symptomatology of rheumatic disease is commented upon, with illustrative case histories. A method is suggested for organizing a diagnostic cardiac clinic, with particular emphasis placed on the methods of examining the child, recording the data, and evaluating the picture presented. Based on the method of examination outlined the diagnostic criteria are suggested."--Summary.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

1273. U. S. Office of Education

Planning and designing the multipurpose room in elementary schools; its meaning, characteristics, and uses as reflected in survey reports from all States, Hawaii, and Alaska, prepared by James L. Taylor. Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1954. 48 p. illus. (Special publ. no. 3)

Prepared to give information on the pattern, design and utilization of multipurpose rooms in elementary schools this publication features data and reactions reported by teachers and principals who use such rooms. Information covers the program of activities, room characteristics, auxiliary facilities, and floor plan layouts. Samples of floor plans are given to show what is being done in some schools; dimensions and characteristics of a room are determined by the individual needs and program to be housed and must be adapted to meet the particular situation.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 35¢ a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES--GREAT BRITAIN

1274. Great Britain. Ministry of Education

List of special schools, boarding homes for handicapped pupils, and establishments for further education and training of disabled persons in England and Wales. London, H. M. Stat. Off., 1954. 54 p. (List 42, 1954)

SPECIAL EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

The annual directory of special schools in Great Britain which admit children with various types of handicaps, it includes a listing of day schools as well as schools offering training courses for the disabled. Detailed information shows types of cases admitted to special schools for the delicate or physically handicapped and to hospital schools, age range of pupils accepted in each school, areas from which children are accepted, and special schools conducted within the precincts of mental deficiency institutions under the National Health Service.

Available from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., at 2 shillings (50¢) a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

1275. U. S. Office of Education

State certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, by Romaine P. Mackie and Lloyd M. Dunn. Washington, D. C., Gov't Print. Off., 1954. 60 p. illus. (Bul. 1954, no. 1)

Information collected and reported in this bulletin reveals the need for professional standards for teachers of exceptional children. It includes a summary of the current certification requirements in each of 10 areas of exceptionality for the 48 states and the District of Columbia and reports opinions expressed by special education personnel on certain certifying practices and procedures. Data provide the basis for comparisons from state to state and from one area of exceptionality to another. It is hoped that the availability of such information will result in improved planning of the professional requirements for teachers of exceptional and gifted children. Later publications of the Office of Education plan to provide information on the competencies needed by teachers of exceptional children, by directors and supervisors of special education in State and local schools, as well as by instructors preparing teachers.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1276. Abraham, Willard (Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.)

Speech difficulties of children. Elementary School J. Oct., 1954. 55:2:94-98.

For the benefit of the classroom teacher who does not have available the services of a speech therapist to aid in correcting speech problems among children in her classroom, this article discusses a few basic concepts of a speech improvement program, tells how speech difficulties and their causes may be identified, and points out some measures for the prevention and reduction of speech problems.

1277. Templin, Mildred C. (Institute of Child Welfare, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.)

A note on a screening test of articulation of speech sounds. J. Pediatrics. Oct., 1954. 45:4:443-445.

"A screening test of articulation which may be given at the time of a physical examination to increase understanding of the developmental level of articulation of speech sounds by children is presented with norms for

SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

children from 3 through 8. For children 9 years of age and older, the eight-year-old norms apply. A complete report of the construction and standardization of the test has been published previously ("Norms on a Screening Test of Articulation for Ages Three Through Eight." J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. 18:323. 1953.)"--Conclusions.

SPEECH CORRECTION--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

1278. Berko, Martin J. (2400 Jardine Drive., Wichita 14, Kan.)

Psychological measurement and its applications in speech correction. J. Child Psychiatry. Apr., 1954. 3:1:93-101. Reprint.

The author summarizes experimental studies found in the literature of this field to determine personality traits of speech defectives with no obvious organic involvements. He points out the usefulness of psychological measurement as a screening technique and in the evaluation of the general psychological effects of speech correction work. Recent studies have shown mental and social growth to be accelerated through the use of speech correction programs.

SPLINTS

1279. Shalik, Harold (1029 Des Moines St., Des Moines, Iowa)

A versatile pollex device for use in occupational therapy. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:208-213.

"Through step by step instruction the author has shown how the pollex device can be duplicated by any therapist. The subtleties of the fitting procedure have been brought out and the use of the Celastic explained. By utilizing before and after pictures with a variety of different disabilities that have successfully responded to the use of the device, as well as pertinent case history background, the versatility of the device has been shown The design and materials used in the basic pollex device appear to overcome defects of the pollex splints previously reported in the literature"--Summary.

See also 1196.

SURGERY--BIOGRAPHY

See 1289.

TELEVISION

See 1284; 1290.

TUBERCULOSIS--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1280. Smith, Charlotte F. (VA Hosp., Oteen, N. C.)

Occupational therapy treatment following chest surgery. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:199, 206.

In the same issue: Alterman, Frances D. Physical therapy in chest surgery. pp. 198, 220.

Describes an exercise program for the prevention of post-operative chest deformity following chest surgery. The program consists primarily of exercise with patients in the weight-bearing stage utilizing resistive exercise on specially adapted floor looms and activity in an "over-correct" position seated at a work table.

TYPING--EQUIPMENT

1281. Loon, Henry E. (Univ. of Calif. School of Med., San Francisco, Calif.)
An arm restrainer for the athetoid, by Henry E. Loon and Peter Cohen.
Am. J. Occupational Therapy. Sept.-Oct., 1954. 8:5:204-206.
Describes a mechanical training device intended for use in training the athetoid child to develop typewriting skills. The arm restrainer produces within a relatively short time a more correct and efficient motor pattern. Essential details of the construction of the apparatus are illustrated.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1282. Burkhardt, Carl A., Jr. (Crippled Children's Hospital and School, Sioux Falls, S. D.)
Industrial arts; a contribution to knowledge and rehabilitation. Crippled Child. Oct., 1954. 32:3:19-21.
Training in industrial arts offers the handicapped boy not only mechanical training but an opportunity to assess his own limitations, to plan constructively, and to persevere at a given task. It can lead to the development of hobbies which are a boon to the handicapped who often must lead a more sedentary life.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

1283. Workshop on the volunteer. Adult Leadership. Nov., 1954. 3:5:13-26.
Consists of several articles by individual authors.
Contents: Who volunteers and why, Julia Abrahamson. -Placing volunteers, Martina C. Miller. -Agencies are responsible, too, Kathleen Ormsby Larkin. -Training comes first, Josephine H. Pollock. -Everyone works in the church, Calvin DeVries.

New Books Briefly Noted

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

1284. Curran, Charles W.
The handbook of TV and film technique; a nontechnical production guide for executives. New York, Pellegrini & Cudahy, c1953. 120 p. \$3.00.
The non-technical approach to the basic facts of producing theatrical and non-theatrical films makes this handbook useful to the layman. A glossary of terms peculiar to the industry is included for more complete understanding. A complete section on the production of films for TV programs and commercials and a chapter on costs, methods, and processes outline what the producer does and how he does it. Charts and diagrams illustrate main steps in production, important optical effects, specimen story boards and pages from an actual feature picture shooting script.

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

1285. Killilea, Marie
Wren. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., c1954. 118 p. illus. \$3.00.
A book for children, eight years of age and up, based on the author's previous book "Karen," the story of her own family and particularly her daughter Karen, who is cerebral palsied. Life in the Killilea household,

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY (continued)

with a variety and a multitude of pets, is never dull. The climax of the story hinges on Karen's efforts to walk on her crutches and her success. An enjoyable and inspiring story for both children and their parents, enhanced by the appealing illustrations.

HANDICRAFTS

1286. Zarchy, Harry

Ceramics, written and illustrated by Harry Zarchy. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, c1954. 170 p. illus. \$3.00.

In this guide for a handicraft which requires no mastery of special tools or the development of no particular skill in order to start, the author outlines the steps from the preparation of the clay to the making of hand-built pottery, ceramic sculpture, tiles, and jewelry making. The text is simply written and very easy to follow with the aid of the many diagrammatic drawings and photographs.

NUTRITION

1287. American Hospital Association (18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Hospital food service manual. Chicago, The Assn., 1954. 306 p. illus., tables. \$6.00.

Described as "the first reference book designed especially to fit the hospital's needs by providing solutions to both its general problems and its special problems," this manual can serve both as a standard textbook and a day-to-day guide to the operation of the food service department. Chapters cover menu planning, preparation of food orders, food purchasing and storage, preparation and service, care of equipment, sanitation, personnel, and cost accounting.

PARENT EDUCATION

1288. Cutts, Norma E.

The only child; a guide for parents and only children of all ages, by Norma E. Cutts and Nicholas Moseley. New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, c1954. 245 p. \$3.50.

From data based on an informal survey of parents of only children and of only children themselves, the authors have evaluated the problems of both the child and the parent. Situations that may create only-child trouble in childhood, adolescence, and in adulthood are explained and ways of meeting them are suggested. Motives underlying parents' behavior are examined. Brief mention is made to the problems of handicapped "only" children.

SURGERY--BIOGRAPHY

1289. Sauerbruch, Ferdinand

Master surgeon, by Ferdinand Sauerbruch; translated by Fernand G. Renier and Anne Cliff. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., c1953. 277 p. illus. \$3.50.

Dr. Sauerbruch's autobiography, a best seller in Germany and England, introduces to the American reader one of the most remarkable medical personalities of our times. First known in the early 1900's for his daring experiments making possible the opening of the chest cavity to operate on heart and lungs, he acquired a reputation for surgical technique, research, and

SURGERY--BIOGRAPHY (continued)

teaching which was international. In World War I he developed the cine-plasty amputation which was introduced in the United States by Dr. Henry H. Kessler, Counselor to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. His charm and zest for life are reflected in the many amusing personal anecdotes.

TELEVISION

1290. Hall, Roger S.

Taking hold of television; a guide for health, welfare and civic organizations. New York, Natl. Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, c1954. 119 p. illus. \$2.00.

For agencies that wish to employ television as a means of public education and communication, this book serves as a guide to the best approaches for obtaining time, for program planning, the best types of presentation, the mechanics of putting on a show, and a glimpse into the operation of a television station. Suggestions on how organizations can pool resources in producing a program, on the preparation of visual aids, and on script writing and budgeting help to give the uninitiated a working knowledge of this new medium.

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